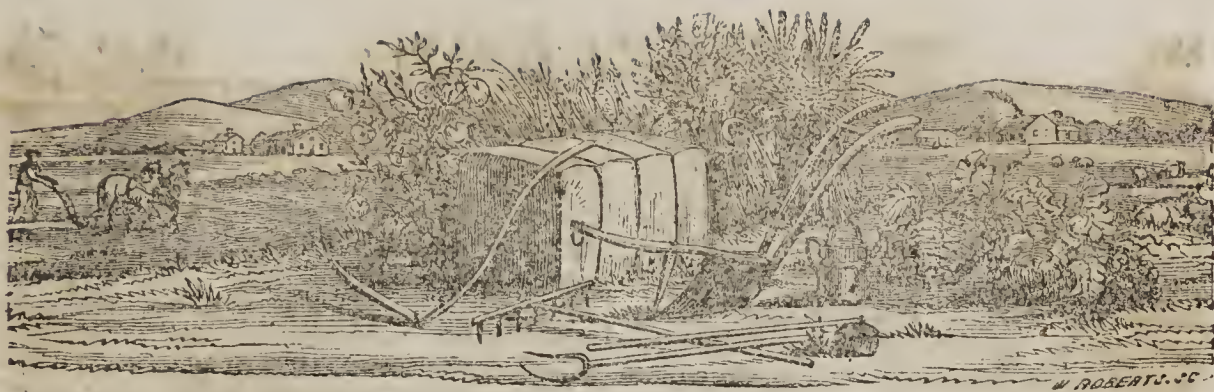


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FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY,

Vol. V.

PENDLETON, S. C., JUNE, 1854.

No. 6.

The Farmer and Planter,

Is published monthly at Pendleton, S. C.,

GEO. SEABORN & J. J. GILMAN,

Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS.

1 copy, one year (invariably in advance),	\$1
6 copies one year " " " "	5
25 copies, " " " " " "	20
100 copies, " " " " " "	75

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[From the Working Farmer.]

Duration and Natural Decay of Plants.

An interesting article upon this subject appeared in the Mark Lane Express of July 18th last. Its principal object was to prove that, throughout vegetable nature, every plant had a limited term of existence; and assuming the potato as (from existing circumstances) an important type, the writer proceeded to investigate the physiological structure, which by its yearly developments of roots, branches, leaves flowers, and fruits proved that a relationship existed between plants of herbaceous character, and those of perennial growth, as well as with woody stems. Setting prejudice aside, the analogy is singularly striking; for, if it be admitted that the tuber of the potato is a stem—an underground stem—capable of extension by re-planting, or by division into sets, during an uncertain period of years; it follows that all the progressive developments above named correspond closely with those of the woody tribe of plants. Experience has taught us, that many of those varieties which were once esteemed for their excellent qualities have long passed away, without leaving adequate representatives. Such were the ox-noble, the genuine early champion, and the russet-skinned early Shaw. We possess, it is true, numerous varieties called Shaws; but where shall we find the original type? I possessed it, in Berkshire, about the years 1831 to 1833; and most ex-

cellent, as to mealiness and flavor, it was. Now, our shaws are not russet; they are waxy, and do not appear to me to vie with, or even resemble the true *Shaw*. The York Regent is, indeed, a good and mealy potato; but is very susceptible of the epidemic blight, which now, during a course of nine consecutive years, has desolated one of the once staple crops of the land. Every direct and analogical fact seems to prove that the potato, as a *genus* or race—in common with every other vegetating plant, whether it be herb, shrub, or tree, can be *renewed by seed—only!*

Thomas Andrew Knight, of Downton Castle, late President of the London Horticultural Society, was unquestionably the ablest physiologist of his day. He believed that every fruit tree has its limited period of existence: and consequently, that any attempt to extend, by grafting, inarching, budding, or by cutting, the life of any species or variety of a tree beyond its allotted term, must ever be vain and futile. I am aware that some able authorities were opposed to this opinion, which it now appears is gaining ground, particularly in quarters where experience and observation of facts are confided in as the safest of instructors. It is well known that the true, old *golden pippin* is all but, if not quite, lost. Several varieties, bearing that name, have been raised from seeds, and are found in our nurseries. These—as their fruit bears some resemblance to the genuine type—are permitted to retain its title, but with a destructive prefix; and thus we have Knight's and Franklin's golden pippin. The Ribstone or Formosa pippin was originally raised from the seed, and there are now apples in abundance which retain the title; but like the old *nonsuch* and red-streak, exhibited at the *shows* in various localities, they differ so materially as to be with difficulty recognised.

With evidence of facts so determinate of the transitory nature of trees, we can scarcely doubt the correctness of Mr. Knight's theory; I therefore feel authorised to adduce an example which came under my own observation a few weeks since. It was an apple tree on the lawn of a gentleman in Croydon, whom I believe to be one of the best amateur cultivators that I ever knew. The stem or bole of the tree was fully standard high, perfectly and regularly grown, and, at a guess, fully 13½ inches in the girth.

The bark clean, free from moss, and, to all appearance, in sound health. What attracted immediate notice was the *head*, which, though sufficiently large and expansive, evinced every sign of debility; little or no spray, few leaves, and not a single fruit.—Enquiring the name of the tree, and the cause of its deficiencies, I was answered “a ribstone pippin, and that it had arrived at the period of its final decay, having nearly attained the term of its existence!” Struck with the remark, a long conversation ensued, which tended to confirm the opinion I had long entertained of the correctness of Mr. Knight's views. When a tree was before me, the bole the healthy growth of perhaps 20 years, carrying the mere skeleton of a head that once had produced many hundred apples in one season, now just alive and without a single yearling shoot, or *one only*, and *that* at the base of a limb, near to its junction with the main stem, what other conclusion could be arrived at than that the head had become superannuated?

The reader who is desirous to solve a problem which was long involved in mystery, should consider—first, that the bole was in the full vigor of life and health; that it had continued annually to super-add layer of alburnum, all dependent upon its own convergent, medullary, horizontal processes—and secondly, that if it were deprived of its effete and useless head, by complete amputation, the new shoots and branches from a stock so powerful would be true to its own nature, unaffected by the specific, proper juices of the variety, that it had supported during the lapse of so many years!!

If one single apple exist on a tree, worn out by age as my golden pippin, or like the ribstone in question, and *that apple* be furnished with fertile seeds, plants, as a progeny, will assuredly be produced, and grow on to perfection; but *not one of them* will represent the parent. Therefore, as a general fact, it may be assumed that not any two of the progeny will be alike; and whatever be the number of the seedlings, they will differ, one and all as much from each other as from the parent tree, either in its head or stock. This is wonderful, but it will account for the existence of the hundreds of varieties and sub-varieties, which are now found in the fruit nurseries.

J. T.

Plaster of Paris.

The effects of the application of this manure, are in some cases absolutely astonishing—while in other cases, its use has not repaid the trouble and expense of applying it. That it is especially applicable to clover and other legumes, is a notorious fact, its effects being much more remarkable upon these than upon grain and other crops, though upon most vegetables it has been used with the greatest advantage. Lampadius, a German writer of eminence, states that by its use the clover crop in Germany has been increased *one-third*, and consequently, the amount of stock kept, was in the same proportion.

The soils to be benefited by this manure, may be indicated by theory, when we know their chemical constitution; but experiments systematically conducted, are of infinite importance and as the article is accessible at a reasonable rate all are urged to proceed with trials and report the results.

The fertilizing power of gypsum has been explained by its action upon ammonia in the atmosphere.

Kollner thinks the action of gypsum depends upon the power possessed by lime to form with oxygen of the atmosphere compounds which are favorable to vegetation.

Ruckert considers it food.

Mayer & Brown think it improves the constitution of the soil, or its physical properties.

Reil looks upon it as an essential constituent of the plant.

Hedwig calls it the gastric juice and saliva of plants.

Humboldt, Girtaner and Albert Thacr, call it a stimulant to the circulation.

Chaptal thought it supplied water and carbonic acid to plants.

Davy considered it an essential constituent of plants, because it acts only where gypsum is deficient in the soil. Others suppose it promotes fermentation in the soil.

Liebig thinks it valuable by fixing the ammonia of the atmosphere. (Refer to book.)

Braconnot and Sprengel says it supplies the sulphur for the legumin of plants.

Theoretically, it attracts ammonia from the atmosphere and retains it for the use of vegetables—it not only is absorbed as food by certain plants, but it performs chemical changes of great importance in the soil, by changing the condition of other elements and bringing them into play from an impracticable form. Thus it is said to “fix”

the ammonia—note this “fixing” is forming a solid and soluble substance from a volatile and gaseous one. The ammonia of the atmosphere exists as a volatile substance called carbonate of ammonia, known as *sal volatile*; this is *sifted* out of the air by the gentle rains and brought down to the earth, but it is liable to be evaporated and lost, as unfortunately it too often is from the manure heaps, to the great injury of the farmer and annoyance of those who pass by. Now this rain water or dew, charged with ammonia, coming in contact with the gypsum, the sulphuric acid of the plaster unites with the ammonia, while the carbonic acid that was combined with the latter, unites with the lime and forms carbonate of lime—here then we have four substances to feed plants with, instead of two, and the ammonia is *fixed*.

Sulphuric acid to furnish *Sulphur*.

Carbonic acid to give *Carbon*.

Lime to be taken up as *Lime*.

Ammonia to furnish *nitrogen* and *hydrogen*.

Now all these substances are constituents of plants, hence food, but there are other functions to be performed. The sulphuric acid decomposes the humus, and dissolves other insoluble parts of the soil, and ammonia is believed to act a very important part as a solvent by combining with certain substances in such a way that they may be rendered acceptable to the plants, into whose composition they must enter, and in which we find them, though from their insolubility in water we had never before understood how they were taken up by the plants—of these is *silica* or flint, found especially in grains and grasses. If then ammonia be an important aid to vegetation, directly, by its decomposition and use as food by the plant, furnishing the important elements *nitrogen* and *hydrogen*, and also indirectly by acting the part of a *carrier*, let us see what an amount may be fixed by the plaster, that we may judge of its value in this way. 100 lbs. of plaster will fix, or unite with about 20 lbs. of ammonia, and this consists of 16½ lbs. of nitrogen, which is known to be an important constituent of vegetable *gluten*, that element of plants which forms the animal muscular fibre, but in the carrying trade, it may be that the ammonia is sent back for a new supply, after having delivered its first load; it may be used continuously, while the formation process requires its aid.

[Horticultural Reviewer.]

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Review of April Number.

BIG BRANCH, April 26, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: We have run over the contents of the April number, and for fear you may think we have lost the use of our pen, here is a dash of it, at your service:

"Selection of Cotton Seed:"

Very good. Mr. Harrison is perfectly correct. We invariably select fancy stalks every year, from which we get seed for a fancy patch of two or three acres. The overseer gives it up, "That those seed are the best," and that's saying a good deal. As to topping we cannot speak so confidently; nearly all the experiments we have made in topping have been failures, for which, however, we have no charges to make against the moon. As for stacking or piling the tops, however, we guess very few people in this country would be much troubled about that part of the operation.

"Southern and Northern Slavery:"

"The population of the South is mainly agricultural; that of the New England States is chiefly occupied in manufactures," hence our freedom, comparatively, from pauperism, vagabondism, and we might add, all the other isms of the North. All that is wanting to make the Southern States an El Dorado, is the better education of the people, and particularly of the agricultural class. All this talk about Northern superiority is mere twattle, at best. The Northern farmers, by reckless culture, reduced their once fertile soils to barrenness. They fought against, and are still fighting against the improvements which scientific men have for years been laboring to introduce amongst them. Were our agricultural journals as widely circulated as those of the North, we would soon discover a manifest improvement. They began, *ex necessitate*, long before us, and have five organs to our one; and if their editors and clangwhang-

ers are to be believed, they lack a good deal of being perfect yet.

The Oregon, alias Rocky Mountain, alias California Pea, alias Vetch:

This little changer is really becoming famous—in a fair way to rival the California wheat, yellow clover or rescue. It is amazing to see what a great smoke, sometimes, a little fire kindleth. Nor is it less wonderful, to mark the different spectacles through which gentlemen look at things. Some people see every new thing *en couleur de rose*. Others see it just the reverse, and so the world wags. We certainly have no wish to seem fault-finding, but as we have had a long acquaintance with the Oregon, and have repeatedly spoken as favorably of it as we thought it deserved, we must be excused for seeming a little stubborn about falling into the rhapsodies some gentlemen seem destined to enjoy. A writer in the Winnsboro' Herald calls it a vetch or fitch, and says it is as old as the Bible; that's going back a good ways. We will not follow him. We have planted it since 1845. It will grow on poor land, but rich will not hurt it. It is a good thing to fill up missing spots in a cotton field. It makes very good food for cattle, horses or sheep; will stand more exposure in curing, and not cast its leaf as readily as the common pea. It is a first rate chicken pea—grows till frost, and matures seed in a comparatively short period. As a fancy pea, for patches and experiments, it may be a capital thing, particularly if one can sell seed at \$80 per bushel. But it is not to be compared to the Black Pea as a food or a fertilizer. Gentlemen should remember one thing: "You can't get blood out of a turnip." If the land is worn out—dead poor—you can't grow anything on it that will make it rich. Poor land, poor growth, and *vice versa*.

Gentlemen may as well stop hunting after these self-renovating expedients. It will be like the priest and the parishioner.

The priest, in making his usual rounds among his parishioners, and offering up his prayers for good crops and seasons, at last met what he thought rather a hard case. After accepting his *douceur*, as usual on such occasions, glancing over the farm, he said, "Friend, prayers and seasons will do no good here; this land must have manure."

"Preserving Bacon from the Fly:"

It never has been our lot to meet anybody who was not remarkable for their very nice hams, or who would acknowledge that skippers ever troubled them. "Somehow or other," though the newspapers think differently, for they are always offering some certain preventive. We know one who never smokes; kill when he may, he never hangs up till March, and lets the wind do the work for him. He says he never has any trouble. We know others who advocate a flaming fire and a tight house, and go in for drying it through and through as quick as possible. *They* never have skippers. Others hang high and smoke gently. Some use hickory; others, corn-cobs, China berries, &c. Our experience has taught us that he who salts his meat sparingly, cures imperfectly, and *lets it hang* up till the warm days in February, when the fly generally makes his appearance, may use black pepper, red pepper, ashes, lime, or anything else to very little purpose! Once the egg is laid, it will hatch, whersoever you may put it. We have lost hams buried in ashes, dipped in red pepper tea, plastered with black pepper, and rolled in lime. The whole secret, we take it, lies in putting it out of the way of the fly in time. The best and cleanest preparation we have ever used is, when you draw your meat out of pickle, rub it thoroughly in good, clean lime, and hang it up to be smoked. The chemical combination of the carbon, lime, and chloride of soda will give you carb. of soda and chloride of lime, one of the best of disinfecters. A stiff paste is

formed over the ham, and when you want to cook it, it will only be necessary to strike it roughly against a block, when the paste will scale off and leave your ham clean and nice. The application of saltpetre is villainous. Saltpetre, [nitrate potass.,] is composed of 5 parts nitre, and 48 potassa. The nitric acid (which is poisonous) is the part absorbed by the meat. The gelatine of the meat, which is the nutritious part of it, is destroyed by the chemical action of the saltpetre and salt, at the same time.

"To Prevent Weevil in Wheat:"

We have found lime sprinkled amongst it a certain preventive, so far—never tried salt, but have tried salting corn repeatedly with good effect. We are using a crib of corn of 1852 crop now—scarcely a weevil to be seen in it. It makes the shuck much more agreeable to animals, too.

"Book Farming, Rescue Grass, &c.:"

We shall make no reply to Mr. Iverson's remarks on our strictures, simply because he did not answer a single argument made by us. no more is claimed for the rescue than has been heretofore for other things, which turned out humbugs. We lay down the following axioms: No food can fatten or mature an animal which is not rich in nutritious matter, phosphate of lime particularly. No soil which has been exhausted by cropping, so much that it will *yield* nothing, can produce a nutritious grass, or yield phosphate of lime, to make the fat or the bones of animals which feed upon it. When a soil which has been exhausted by tillage is turned out, nature never shoots up post oak, hickory, walnut, or any tree, shrub or grass, rich in lime, potash, soda, and the elements of fertility; her laws are inflexible.

We are glad to see the attention of our mechanics turned to machinery. That Fairfield gin is a screamer. We hope it may turn out only half as good as represented.

We will be contented with half such a loaf. My subsoil plow, we perceive, was exhibited by Professor Mapes, at the meeting of the United States Agricultural Association, Washington City, at its last meeting, as his own invention, alias, suggestion. Come, Professor Mapes, acknowledge the corn.

W. S. D. we are glad to see holding up so strong for the F. and P. He can do a great deal for you. Keep on to the work. We must look to the educated young men of the country, who are putting their shoulders to the wheel, to elevate the standard of the planter. Nothing can be made out of the old fogies; they know too much already—always did—"never could learn nothing from nobody." BROOMSEDGE.

United States Agricultural Society.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST NUMBER.]

Professor Fox of Michigan, delivered an address on the important subject of improving and extending the education of the agricultural population of the United States, so as to elevate that vast majority of our people up to their proper level, and to bring a great amount of intelligence to bear upon that important subject—the judicious cultivation of the soil. The President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior attended this meeting of the society. Various propositions were made relative to agricultural bureaus, the purchase of Mount Vernon for an experimental farm, and a variety of other timid resolutions, introduced by those who evidently feared to ask the general government for that to which the farmers are fully entitled, and will claim, namely, a department of agriculture with its secretary holding even rank with the secretaries of other departments and being a cabinet officer. Professor Mapes stated that he should vote against any resolutions praying congress to establish an Agricultural Bureau, and he hoped the farmers of this country would accept of nothing of the sort; that the time had arrived when the payers of nine-tenths of the taxes, the owners of three-fourths of the wealth, should be entitled to a full department devoted to

the interest of the country, that he did not believe in the necessity of entering wedges with experimental farms, agricultural bureaus, and that all similar organizations were affairs only worthy of state and county patronage. That the organization under the General Government should be of the fullest kind, capable of furnishing all necessary statistics, of receiving as a central department all information on the subject of agriculture and disseminating it after endorsement for the general benefit of all.—He commented at some length on the conduct of some political demagogues, who on a former occasion had endeavored to establish the impression that the United States Agricultural Society was intended as a political engine, but the members of that society were there as philanthropists, they had not come to ask as a favor, but to demand as a right, the establishment of an Agricultural department; that the farmers were tired of empty compliments, that every President's message from the time of Washington had hinted at the necessity of legislation for the encouragement of agriculture, but that larger appropriations had been made for improvements in the telescope than for agriculture, as if a knowledge of the soil of other planets could be more important than that of our own. He believed that if the action of Congress in the establishment of an Agricultural department was much longer delayed, the farmers in a body would lay aside all other questions, and would make themselves felt at the ballot box. This feeling was found to prevail the meeting generally, and the subject of memorializing Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural Department was referred to a committee with full powers.

Mr. Jones of Delaware, gave some practical illustrations of the necessity of such a department; he showed the value of our crops, the extent to which they may be increased, and the necessity of a department to advise Congress as to the best method for furnishing an increased home and foreign market.

The venerable G. W. P. Custis, Esq., addressed the society for half an hour in a most eloquent and acceptable manner. He recited circumstances which occurred in the early years of the century connected with the rise of American manufacturers. The old Arlington sheep-shearing was established to improve the sheep culture, and

was kept up for nine years in succession.— That was an age of agricultural barbarism, and it was thought a matter of great progress at that day when from one he-lamb of a year old twelve pounds of wool were clipped. Mr. Custis compared the products of his farm now with what it was in former times, when for forty years one of his farms, with one hundred working hands on it, only served to starve him. Now from seven thousand to nine thousand bushels of wheat per year, with a prospect of fifteen to twenty thousand, was the state of his affairs. He advocated an imitation of the good Methodist practice of giving in experiences. Why did they not every year have a meeting for that? The President from Essex county, Massachusetts, could report on his pumpkins, big enough to enclose himself and a party of friends at a rubber of whist. Professor Mapes, of New Jersey could tell of his doings in super-phosphate of lime. Mr. Custis enlarged in eloquent terms on the dignity of agriculture, the high respect paid to it and its devotees in England, from the prince to the peasant.— In conclusion he said it might be the last time he would address them. For the seventy-three years he had lived he had also loved his country, and though a Southerner, loved the true Yankee. He ended by entreating a blessing on the society and its members, and that they might return in peace to their homes.

Mr. Robbins of Ohio, presented a memorial from citizens of Ohio asking the countenance and patronage of the society to a cattle exhibition to be held in September next, in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio.

Professor Mapes moved a reference of this memorial to the Executive Committee.

After considerable discussion it was so referred.

Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, then being called on, addressed the society on the subject of the culture of the Catawba grape vine, illustrating his remarks by reference to a series of drawing of the plant in various stages of progress. Though extemporaneous, the address was a very excellent one, and so luminous that everybody could understand it. Dr. Warder was much questioned by several members on various topics connected with the culture of this vine, all of which he answered most readily and satisfactorily.

The society passed a vote of thanks for

the address, and ordered a written paper on the subject to be printed among their transactions.

Professor Mapes testified to the value of char-coal in vine culture.

Dr. Warder spoke of the admirable effects of *patash* as a manure for the grape plant. It supplied sweetness, increased the size, and improved the flavor.

Mr. Darius Clagett, of the District of Columbia, gave the history of a Catawba vine, now in his possession, more than forty years old, the parent of the greater portion of the vines now in the country.

EVENING SESSION.

A proposition was received for erecting a monument to the memory of John A. Skinner, Esq., the pioneer of American agricultural editors. A resolution recommending a stone to be placed in the National Washington Monument with a suitable inscription was carried.

The committee on Mr. Offutt's resolution of yesterday, reported that they had been present at a practical illustration of Mr. Offutt's plan for taming horses; that he caused a wild and unruly horse to follow him and obey implicitly his will.

The Secretary reported a balance in the treasury of \$3005, that of this amount upwards of \$1000 had been contributed at the present meeting.

Mr. Benson read a bill now before a committee of Congress having for its object the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. Calvert recommended the creation of an Agricultural Department on an equal footing with the other departments, and its secretary to have a seat in the cabinet.

Peter A. Browne, L. L. D. of Penn. spoke at length on the various propositions for Congressional aid, and gave his own opinions.

Mr. John A. King, of New York, moved that the society adhere to the resolutions of last year, asking for a full department.

Hon. Mr. Benson presented a resolution in behalf of Mr. Meacham of Vermont, that a national exhibition of sheep be held in the course of the year in the state of Vermont, at such time and place as the Agricultural Society of Vermont shall appoint. Carried.

B. P. Poore, Esq., addressed the society on the rise and progress of agriculture in the Old World, and more particularly in the New. He gave an account of Indian ag-

riculture, and passing through the history of colonial and revolutionary farming came down to the present time.

On the motion of Mr. Calvert, an address was ordered to be published by the society.

On motion of Mr. Poore, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to collect facts and statistics illustrating the Indian and subsequent agricultural history of this Republic, embracing statistics, accounts of tools, and biographical sketches of noted farmers, and report to the Executive Committee in season for publication in the next report, if worthy. The committee are Messrs. B. P. Poore, W. S. King, and J. A. Warder.

The society then called upon Dr. Eddy of Massachusetts, for his lecture on *Bees and Bee Culture*. He described this branch of rural industry as the most profitable of all, as he had proved by his own experience. He pursued the history of the bee, in its family and social characteristics, and explained the process of honey making.

Dr. Eddy having concluded his lecture on Bees, and a vote of thanks awarded him, it was, on motion of Mr. W. S. King, of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be and are hereby presented to Professor Henry and the officers of the Smithsonian Institution for the use of their lecture-room and for their kind attentions; and also to Mr. H. Hardy, for his faithful attendance upon our sessions, and for his full and correct reports of our proceedings in the *National Intelligencer*.

And the society adjourned *sine die*.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Subsoil Plows---The Pendleton Plowing Match.

Messrs. Editors: In an article on improved implements, in the Southern Agriculturist, and from the pen, too, of its accomplished editor, I find the following remarks: "Our friend Broyles' plow is barely a respectable coulter, and with all that is said in its favor, has not the first mechanical principle to thoroughly effect the desired object of subsoiling. Our great-grandfather used a similar implement a hundred years ago. And the descendant of the primitive Arab still prepares his barley fields with a

like tool, the pattern of which was obtained in the days of the Patriarchs."

As a zealous advocate of subsoil plows and plowing, having devoted much time and attention to the subject for a series of years, under a confident belief that their introduction to general use would scarcely fail to lay the foundation of a new and highly improved system of agriculture in South Carolina, I take issue with my friend on this subject. And in order that your readers may fully comprehend the difference of opinion between us. I assume the ground that the so-called Broyles' plow possesses every requisite mechanical principle to thoroughly effect the desired object of subsoiling.

I am free to admit, that it is not only the right, but the duty, of journalists to detect and expose every form of humbug--of fraud and imposture calculated to mislead the uncautious and the ignorant. But I must insist, that in an attack upon an implement of established reputation, the public had a right to expect something more from one in so responsible a position, than an isolated declaration that it did not possess a single mechanical principle to enable it to accomplish the ends of its creation. I thank my friend for the history and genealogy he has given of my bantling. And as I am not so anxious to appear original in all respects as to refuse to appropriate an argument, though advanced by an opponent, that goes to substantiate my own positions, I own I was gratified at seeing him, in the same paragraph in which he pronounces the Broyles plow a *barely respectable coulter*, also admit, that it has been in use, and has withstood the test of time, and the revolutions of opinion, from the days of the Potaphers to the reign of Napoleon, the second.

On agricultural subjects, as in politics, I know it is a difficult matter to savor a dish so as to make it agreeable to all palates. But in the merely mechanical operations of the profession, the proof is generally so clear

and conclusive, and comes so fully under the control of mathematical proof, that I was the more astonished at the extraordinary discrepancy of opinion between the editor and the rest of mankind; yea, literally surprised, that, after having bestowed much thought upon a structure designed to unite every requisite mechanical principle, I should be told by a distinguished writer, *that it had not a single one to recommend it.*

If I were convinced that my friend had in reserve a store of arguments by which he could sustain his opinions with the same facility with which he has advanced them, I should consider the question as settled. But as I have some doubts on this point, I must near his battery a little, for the purpose of examining *these important mechanical principles* to which he alludes, even at the risk of coming within the range of his artillery.

In order to arrive at correct conclusions in estimating the performance and value of a plow, it is necessary first to ascertain the end it is expected to answer. And secondly, the nearness of its approach to their complete attainment. The Committee of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, on the plowing match between the Ruggles and Broyles plows, at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, after mature deliberation, adopted the conclusion in advance, that there were four prominent points to which their attention should be directed, as embracing all other considerations, and on the decision of which the evidences of superiority depended entirely, viz.: Depth, Draught, Pulverization and Cost of Construction. A very cursory glance at these, and their relative importance, can scarcely fail to throw some valuable light on the subject. Depth is clearly the primary consideration. And yet a plow whose only qualification consisted in a proneness to plunge deeply into the earth, would be a useless encumbrance on a farm,

if the amount of draught required in its use was exorbitant. The greatest difficulty in the process of subsoiling our hard-pan fields, results from the heavy tax on animal power, inseparable from the use of the best constructed plows. It is one that renders the operation actually repulsive to most of our farmers, and even impracticable with men of small means. Hence the importance, in the construction of a subsoil plow, of securing that peculiar formation that will not only cause it to penetrate readily to any depth that may be desired, but also to cut and cleave the soil to the greatest possible advantage, the only means of facilitating draught.

For these reasons, both clear and convincing, the Committee adopted the conclusion, that depth and draught were the points of paramount consideration. And I will here venture to assume the ground, that the plow, be its form what it may, or its cost what it may—be it found in the possession of the great-grandfather of the editor of the Southern Agriculturist, or in the barley fields of the primitive Arabs, or the Potiphers, or disinherited, if you will, from the sides or summit of Ararat, with all the evidences of antediluvian origin unmistakably impressed upon it—be it the invention of a philosopher, a madman or a fool—the plow that breaks the greatest amount of earth, with the least amount of draught, must, as a matter of physical necessity, possess, in a superlative degree, those important mechanical principles alluded to by my friend, that are absolutely necessary “to effect the desired object of subsoiling.”

The next point in order, and doubtless in importance, is pulverization. But this I hold is certain to be attained, by any and every form of subsoil plow, at least to a satisfactory extent, except during the existence of protracted drouth, when the process is necessarily discontinued on account of

the labor of the operation. Besides, were I called upon to discuss the question, as to whether a perfect pulverization of the subsoil, were it practicable, was desirable, I should at once assume the negative of the proposition. There can be no question, but that a complete pulverization of the clay substratum would greatly increase its tendency to return to its former compact and cohesive condition, whilst a mixture of small clods, with pulverized earth, would prolong a condition of openness and porosity so favorable to the penetration and salutary tendencies of the atmosphere, and the absorption of rain water.

As respects cost of construction, the last item of the series, this may perhaps be regarded by my friend as a matter of little consequence, since the farmer's loss is the mechanic's gain. But as my warmest sympathies are on the side of the humble tillers of the ground, whose purses, unlike those of the editor, are seldom burdened with that plethora so common to his own, I must acknowledge that I was highly gratified to know that I had simplified one of the most important of the implements of agriculture, without lowering its efficiency, and reduced the cost some four or five hundred per cent., amounting to an annual saving, should subsoiling become the settled policy of the Southern States, of some hundreds of thousands.

But in addition to the presumptive proof of the presence of those necessary mechanical principles furnished by its unsurpassed performance, a very brief examination of the scientific principles on which the efficiency of almost every mechanical implement must necessarily depend, will scarcely fail to satisfy even my friend, the editor, that the plow in question combines them all. He will of course admit that there is a perfect analogy between the principles of action of all mechanical implements designed to cut and cleave either wood or

earth, and that the efficiency of one and all of them is derived simply from their being indued with a cutting edge and an inclined plane. This is clearly the case with every form of axe, wedge, drawing knife, adze, chisel, et cetera, and the whole family of plows. In the application of these principles to the construction of subsoilers, it is evident that almost everything depends upon the arrangement of the plane. Assuming that a subterranean wing, or fin, is an indispensable appendage to a plow, which, as its name implies, is to act exclusively on the subsoil, it is clear that the more the plane is inclined the more its cleaving power over the furrow slice will be increased. And precisely for the same reason that wedges of this peculiar form are preferred in splitting the largest timbers. This proposition becomes self-evident by examining the converses. If the fin of a subsoiler was made to stand almost perpendicular, and to proceed from the bar almost at right angles, it is evident that it could neither be forced into the earth, nor drawn by any ordinary power; from all which it is manifest that depth and draught depend entirely upon the inclination of the fin, or wing, and that when this is rightly adjusted the implement is capable of the highest attainable performance.

Thus it is seen, that by investigating the subject philosophically, the mechanical principles required to effect the desired object of subsoiling, are so few, and so simple, as to make it a matter of surprise that enlightened minds should differ in regard to them. The old coulter, judiciously made, is an excellent subsoil plow. And the Broyles plow, that has created quite a sensation of late, is barely a modification of it. I simply gave the bar a uniform semilunar shape, added a wing, or fin, and by bending the bar so as to impart to it a sharp cutting edge, and a very inclined plane to act on the furrow-slice, have enabled it to achieve a triumph over its Northern competitor that had taken a

premium at most of their fairs for a series of years.

The Ruggles plow acts precisely on the same principle, but on account of the unnecessary length of its wing, it has too much friction, and is too complicated and costly. Where great depth is sought to be attained in a hard subsoil, a short wing, much inclined backward, should, of course, be introduced. In lighter lands, the size of the fin may be increased, as a means of accelerating progress. But in all cases, a sharp cutting edge, not only on the perpendicular bar, but on the anterior edge of the wing, and the whole formed so as to present a greatly inclined plane to the furrow-slice, is absolutely necessary, and all that is required. And as the Broyles plow has been constructed in strict conformity to these principles, I hold that it combines every mechanical principle required to effect the desired object of subsoiling.

But my friend must allow me to suggest to him what I suspect to be the reason of his objections to the Broyles' plow. He never can have witnessed the performance of one rightly constructed. They have been made to order by Gaillard and Sloan, at Pendleton, and no where else, and their manufacture intrusted to a negro, who at first made them correctly, and does yet occasionally. But not having retained the original model, he has gradually lost sight of that peculiar conformation on which its superiority depended.

In conclusion I beg leave to submit an extract from the report on the plowing match at Pendleton, for the purpose of refreshing the recollection of your readers on the subject, and enabling them to trace the relation between the mechanical and scientific reasons I have advanced, and the partial results as reported below. My friend is aware of the fact, I presume, that I have no pecuniary interest in the Broyles' plow, and never had even in their manufacture. And that I have been actuated by no motive in noticing his remarks, but the interest I feel in the business of subsoiling, together with some pride of opinion, elivened by his unqualified declaration, that I had not the first

mechanical principle "to thoroughly effect the desired object of subsoiling."

O. R. BROYLES.

"To enable the Committee to come as nearly as possible at the relative amount of draught, it was agreed that the same breast of horses should be used in both cases.—The New York plow was first introduced, with the following result on a fair trial:

Ultimate depth at full draught,	12 to 13 inches.
" " at ordinary "	8 to 9 "
Furrow slice "	12 "

Dr. Broyles' plow was next introduced, and resulted as follows:

Ultimate depth at full draught,	17 to 18 inches.
" " at ordinary "	12 to 13 "
Furrow slice "	12 "

Neither of the plows were preceded by any other. The only remaining question, *pulverization* was next tested by cautiously scraping away the earth, which was found thoroughly broken to the depth the plows had penetrated in both cases. The result may be summed up as follows:

1st. As to *depth*, the most material point—Dr. Broyles' plow, penetrated with the same apparent draught, about *five* inches deeper than the New York plow. A fact which must be considered the more remarkable, when it is recollected that this excess was in the lower, and consequently, more tenacious part of the land.

2nd. As to *pulverization*, the performance was considered equal and perfect in both cases.

3d. *Width of furrow slice*, the same—12 inches, no wider space having been tried, because not desirable.

4th. *Cost of Construction*.—The difference in this respect is truly astonishing, and is as follows: Dr. Broyles' plow cost—

To 12 lbs. bar iron $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 inches at 5 cts.	\$0 60
" smith's bill for making, and clives....	1 25
" a plain coulter stock.....	75
Total (rough and without paint).....	\$2 60
Rugles & Co.'s plow cost—	
In Charleston.....	\$6 50
Freight to Pendleton.....	\$1 50

Total.....\$8 00

5th. *Adaption*.—In this respect Dr. B.'s plow cannot, or has not to the knowledge of your committee, been surpassed; consisting of a single bar, which passes downward through a beam, in the manner of the old fashioned coulter. It is obvious that noth-

ing more is required to make it a one, two, or even four horse plow, if desired, than simply to extend the bar farther through the beam, and by the same means. It is obvious that it may be regulated so as to attain any desirable depth in weed, or grass land, which would present an insuperable obstacle to successful results with the New York plow when not preceded by a turning plow.

The committee, in conclusion, feel no hesitation in awarding to Dr. Broyles, the *honor* of a complete triumph over his competitors.

The superior performance of his plow is evidently owing to its having been constructed in conformity to scientific principles, which impart to it the power of such astonishing performance, at such comparatively small expense of horse power.

J. C. CALHOUN,
R. A. MAXWELL,
GEO. SEABORN,
Committee."

The Oregon Pea.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE. }
Washington, March 8, 1854. }

Sir: Accompanying this Circular I send you, for experiment, a small present of Oregon Peas, which, if convenient, you will please to give a fair trial, and if successful, report to this office the result. They were procured from Mr. A. B. Rozell, of La Virgin, Rutherford county, Tennessee, who gives the following account of their introduction and cultivation:

"The Oregon Pea was brought, a few years ago, from Oregon Territory. Whether it was found wild there, or was obtained from the Indians, I am not prepared to say. I obtained, from the State of Mississippi, a year ago last spring, about a teaspoonful of seed, from the product of which I raised, last season, thirty bushels of peas. Had it not been for the cut worm, the ravages of which was very great, I would have raised one hundred bushels.

The seed of this plant is very small—less in size than that of the "Lady," or "Sugar" pea, and of a pale green color, with a white helum, or eye. It grows on a bush from five to six feet high, with five or six large

branches near the ground, and they, with the main stem, put out other branches, until the stalks would make a bunch as large round as a tobacco hogshead, or near it. It grows more like cotton than anything else I know of, only it is much larger, with branches not so horizontal. After leaving the ground a little, all these branches, with those which put out at every joint, bear from four to ten pods in a bunch, with about fifteen peas in a pod, which, as an article of human food, are superior to anything of the kind I ever eat.

The stalks and leaves, which are very large and beautiful, make, perhaps, the finest hay in the world—stock preferring it to any other—and yield a greater abundance. The hay and pea together are a far better and cheaper food than can be raised from anything else in the United States, for horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. I believe I can raise more and better food for my stock from one acre of land than I can from five of any other crop. It will grow on land so poor that it would produce little or nothing else, and tolerably poor is better for it, and will produce more than rich land. This may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true. Rich land will produce more stalks, but not so many peas. In this respect it is like cotton. As an improver of the soil, I consider it far superior to clover, or anything known in Tennessee, when fed off on the ground and then plowed in.

If seed is the object one has in view in raising this plant, let it be sown in drills $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, one or two seeds in a place, a foot asunder along each drill. In the course of the summer weed and cultivate with the plow, or hoe, after the manner of raising bush beans or Indian corn. For fodder or hay, sow them broadcast, and lightly harrow them in, like wheat or other grain.

In short, taking this plant altogether, it is one of the finest and richest productions I ever saw; and I am satisfied in my own mind that it is the greatest acquisition to the farmers of the Valley of the Mississippi and the States adjacent, that has been introduced into this country. *Guano* not excepted, for the last thirty years."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MASON, Com.

REST is a very fine medicine. It beats sarsaparilla. Let your stomach rest, ye dyspeptics.

Overseeing.

FLOYD, Ga., May 1, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: I have thought, for some time, that I would try my hand at writing a few lines for publication, and as it is my first effort, I leave it entirely at your discretion whether you publish it or not.

The subject that I aim at writing on is one of vast importance to every slave owner—*overseeing*. It should be done right, as everything should be. [A man to attend to such business should be a man of kind feelings and good temper, and one that will take his employer's interest as though it was his own. It is a very responsible business, and one that requires a man's undivided attention at all times. And as regards the management of Negroes, he must exhibit the best of judgment, and in all cases when punishment is required, or necessary, he must be positive and merciful, giving them to understand that for all negligence and disobedience they will be punished in some way. They are naturally indolent, and are not calculated to do business of any kind to much extent, without the direction of some white person. To oversee on a farm and do it successfully, a man must teach them to respect him, and the only way to do it is to be positive with them, for, as the old saying is, give them an inch and they will take an ell. I have seen overseers armed as though they were going to a regular battle. I have been overseeing for the last fifteen years, and never have found it necessary to carry any weapon more than a pocket knife. If a man will manage right with Negroes he will have no need of anything else. I think it is wrong to make them believe or think they are going to be whipped to death, or nearly so, for everything. If they form that opinion of you, and find, by experience, that you would as soon kill them as not, you may reasonably expect them to resist you, to save their own

lives. My rule is to whip, or pull the ear, or twist the nose, or slap them for every offence, when they know they are wrong, and to do it in accordance to the offence committed. If they do a great crime, I give them the more chastisement. But always on the strictest rules of mercy. A man should always be careful to make them understand him in his directions well, and in as few words as possible, before he sends them to do any business that he cannot attend to himself. Mistakes are often made in this way; and Negroes are punished for things done that they thought they had done right, and as you had directed them to do. Such management causes them to doubt your feeling for them, and has a tendency to produce a bad feeling in them towards you, and to think that you are not a judge of what they are set to doing. An overseer, to be an overseer, must be a man of stability and firmness, and he must never have any business of his own that will call his attention from his employer's business more than an hour or so at a time, and that ought to be as seldom as possible, and at such times as will best suit his employer, if he be convenient, and if he be not so situated as to be consulted, the overseer should act as though he had been consulted, keeping it always before him, that his employer's interest is his, and that he is, or ought to feel himself responsible for all mishaps to a certain extent.] I sign myself an

OVERSEER.

REMARKS.—We publish the above communication, from a subscriber, we presume, who signs himself "Overseer," without giving us his name. This is contrary to our rule, but as we like the views of the writer, and there can be nothing objectionable to any one, we "suspend the rules," and give him a place, and shall be pleased to hear something more from him on the management of Negroes, as he promises, if acceptable. He will please give us his name, however, with his next article. This he need not be ashamed to attach to

his communication. There are not, from our experience, more than a slim minority of the overseers who entertain and act up to the correct views of our correspondent respecting the obligations of an overseer to his employer with regard to his time. Too many pretend to think, notwithstanding they have, in the original contract, hired their *whole* time for the next twelve months to the employer—that they may rightfully appropriate what time they choose to the transaction of their own business—in other words, that they are doing the employer no wrong in neglecting his business and attending to their own. Some, we are pleased to know, do not entertain such views, but too many, both for the interest of the “calling” and of employers, do.—Eds. F. & P.

Southern Agricultural Writers.

WOODLANDS, April 26, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: I have resolved to write a few lines here, and if you think them worthy the room, you can put them in the *Farmer and Planter*. I wish to speak through its columns a few words directly to its readers, i. e., men of experience in agriculture.

Why is it that there are so few original communications in our Southern papers? Is it because you are too modest to write for the public, or too indolent? In the name of common sense, why do you not take up your pens and write for your paper? Do you wish to take all and give none? Now, gentlemen, take your pens and give us a few plain remarks—how you work your crops in such seasons, and how in others. Many men say they have done thus and so, and tell never a word of the *reasons*. Now it does seem that the slightest experience would tell a man that one system, or rather routine of work will not suit all seasons. Tell us of all these things in plain English, and prove yourselves *practical*, scientific farmers. And here let me advance an idea. If those highflyers, who overwhelm the press with their communica-

tions, were properly designated as “*Theorists*” instead of men of science, my word for it, there would soon be a great revolution in the world. *Book farming* would be sought after, not scoffed at. “Now I beseech you, brethren” of the field, that you give some sign or token of your vitality. You may ask why I do not commence the work of reformation. My answer is ready: I have not the one thing needful, viz: Experience. I have but begun my studies with the good old man, and I make bold to predict that he is the best of schoolmasters. You must know that most men of worth are plain, blunt men, who love their friends, and are proud to see all efforts to do good.

Now, hoping to see more of you through the medium of our mutual friend, *Farmer and Planter*, I bid you farewell until our monthly visits. Yours, &c.,

A BEGINNER.

REMARKS.—It will be seen from the above that “A Beginner” is out upon you, friends, “with a sharp stick.” We are pleased to say, however, that a goodly number of you have anticipated him, as will appear from our present number, in which we may boast of an unusual amount of original matter, and not from “Theorists,” but practical men. This is as it should be, and we trust will continue to be the case. Let each one write down his own experience for the benefit of his brother farmer and planter, and fear not the vulgar scoffs of anti-book farmers. Nothing could better please us than to find, in every mail, at least one communication for our columns, for we assure our friends we have not so much vanity or faith in our superior knowledge and abilities as to dispose us to bore them o’ermuch with any undigested speculations of our own. Some of our readers may, for aught we know, fault us for not giving them more editorial matter. To such, if any, we would say, we have been reading agricultural papers now many years, and we have never considered the longest winded editorial writers, even with superior talents, the best editors. So far as his readers are concerned, an editor has much more important business on his hands than that of writing “lead-

ers." His paper must be made up of a variety of matter, best suited to the taste and interest of his patrons, which taste and interest he should, in our humble opinion study, and cater accordingly. He should be polite and accommodating to his subscribers; at all times ready and willing to answer any question put to him relating to their calling, and not to do it as though he considered they were imposing a burden on him. We shall be pleased to hear from "A Beginner" again.—Eps.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]
Botany for the Farmer.

CHEAT OR CHES.

There is a groundless opinion prevails with many farmers, that cheat originates from wheat and other cereal grains; the prejudice is deep-rooted—but it is nevertheless a fallacy. Wheat is permanent; it has been improved by culture, but never has been changed into a different genus of plants. Cheat and wheat are so far in relation as both to be in the same natural order gramineæ. Cheat, or chess, belongs to the genus *bromus*, so called from the Greek word *broma*, food, as *bromos* was a word used formerly for a species of oat. There are several species in the genus *bromus*; cheat is the species called *secalinus*. The general and common name of the genus is brome-grass.

We will impose a few more hard names on the Farmer and Planter and describe the *bromus secalinus* (or cheat.) "Panicle spreading at length, nodding branches, nearly simple; spikelets ovate oblong, compressed; 8—10 flowered; awns shorter than the palæ."

Annual; culm 2—3 feet high; the nodes pubescent and swollen; leaves broadly linear; hairy above; sheath smooth; ligule oblong. Panicle 4—6 inches long; the branches semi-verticillate, spikelets larger and thick; a little remote; glumes ovate lanceolate; the lower one 5-nerved, the upper one 7-nerved. Lower palæ obscurely 7-nerved; pubescent; toward the summit awns sometimes wanting; cariopsis large, oblong, grooved above.

ABBEVILLE.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. V., No. 6. : : : June, 1854.

The Oregon Pea.

Our readers, or many of them, will no doubt be pleased to hear more about this, by some, much abused, and by others, immeasurably extolled member of the family *Leguminosa*. To such as are wanting more light on its history, &c., &c., the different articles to be found in our present number will be interesting. From the remarks of our friend Abbeville, the Oregon, Rocky Mountain or French Pea, will not be found so much of a stranger as most of us have regarded it.

We are pleased to find, from our own experience, the Oregon pea is of a more hardy nature than we had supposed when our remarks were written on it for the February number, in which we stated our fears of its keeping qualities, from the premature decay of some pods that rested on the ground but a short time, and which we presume must have been in consequence of the falling of the stalks, and the pods coming in contact with the ground before fully matured or dry. We find, this spring, many peas coming up on the ground on which they grew last summer, which have laid on the ground through the winter, which is an evidence of its hardy character.

A friend has taken us to task for our remarks in the March number, as calculated to discourage the culture of the Oregon pea by our subscribers—and furthermore, that such a course is not justifiable or proper in an agricultural editor; because it would retard the introduction of new and valuable seeds and plants. On these charges we take issue with our friend, and to settle the matter without argument, propose leaving to the decision of the read-

ers of the Farmer and Planter, whether or not we are obnoxious to such charge. We will go farther and agree, that if four-fifths, yea, *nine-tenths* of them, do not say that we have been rather more disposed to *encourage* than discourage the introduction of new varieties of seeds and plants, as well as new modes of culture, then, we will agree to resign our commission to any one calculated to fill it better, and that there are very many such we are free to admit. But notwithstanding, *we* think an editor *should* encourage such introductions—he should not *impose* on his subscribers by endorsing every new candidate for favor that may present itself further than his own knowledge or the evidence of others of his acquaintance would fully justify.

From our own experiments and the experiments of friends in whom we can confide, we have a favorable opinion of the Oregon Pea and should be pleased to place it in the power of every one of our subscribers who feel an interest in it to experiment for themselves. We have already sent out small parcels to many and have in reserve yet a pint or upwards, which will supply a number more with as many as can be sent in a letter by mail. We think the seed will mature if planted as late as July. We charge nothing for them and will most cheerfully send them to any one who may desire to give them a trial.

Proceedings of the Greenville Agricultural Society.

The Committee on Publication, Col. W. H. CAMPBELL and Rev. E. T. BUIST, will accept our thanks for the receipt of their report to the Society, with extracts from reports of committees on various subjects, read at its last anniversary meeting, all of which, we think, will be of interest to our readers. The unusual amount of original matter now on hand limits us to the publishing of a part, only, of the reports in our present number. All shall appear, however, in due time.

—
GREENVILLE, April 14, 1854.

To the Greenville Agricultural Society:

The various reports made by committees at the last annual meeting of the Society have just been handed to the Committee on Publication, and they forthwith proceed to the discharge of their duty. The reports all

evinced much care and attention in their preparation, and are worthy of publication at full length, had we the opportunity of submitting them to the public in that way. But the newspaper limits us to a small space, and the Committee understand it to be their duty to select from the different reports such portions as may be of most practical value to the agricultural community.

The Chairman of the Committee on Horses, Dr. Randal Croft, presented an interesting report, from which the following extract is submitted:

“We want a horse of a medium size, say from fourteen to sixteen hands high, well proportioned, and with large bone. We need both saddle and draught horses; though it is not necessary that they should be thorough-bred, still it is highly important that they should be of good stock. Every farmer should have over half the plantation cavalry in mares, which should be large and well formed, and particularly adapted to breeding. He should then select a large and well formed stallion, which should be kind, docile, and not vicious or spiteful. We would particularly call the attention of our people to the Morgan Horse of Vermont. This stock of horses stands justly higher than any stock in the United States, and pay well when raised, selling at from \$150 to \$250 each.

The absolute and true cost of raising a colt will differ materially with nearly every man, according to his thrift, skill and tact in management. Three years old colts should not cost more than from \$50 to \$60, and that of the produce of your own farm, and we think not less than \$30. You might then have a horse worth from \$150 to \$250. A thorough-bred colt eats no more and costs no more trouble than the veriest tackey.

Your Committee have attached to their report a letter from Dr. A. B. Crook, accompanying the description and history of the filly exhibited by him at our Fair.”

EXTRACT FROM DR. CROOK'S LETTER.

“My impression is, that our farmers generally do not feed well enough to secure the largest profit in horse raising. Colts should be sufficiently well kept to secure reasonable growth; but more particularly should they be supplied with sufficient nourish-

ment to secure the simultaneous development of all parts of the body, thereby securing the highest degree of natural symmetry; for animals poorly fed develop some parts more rapidly than others, thereby producing unnatural deformity and ugliness, which it is very desirable to avoid, for beauty in the horse always adds importantly to the selling value, and most probably to the intrinsic value also; for other things being equal, the development which secures highest beauty is also the development securing the greatest amount of vital energy, animal power and vitality. I am aware of the common objection to feeding well, and that most persons believe the poorly raised colts have the best constitution. In part this is no doubt true; for colts stabled and pampered like fattening pigs, are worthless, generally. But what I advocate is plenty of space for exercise, plenty of good hay, or other sweet provender, with some grain in winter, and plenty of grass in summer. The first winter, colts should have sufficient grain to keep them in good growing condition. The next and succeeding winters they can do better without it. But when colts can take water and exercise when they please, I should have no fear of liberal feeding, summer or winter. Also that food of very concentrated quality, such as corn and dry peas, have a tendency to impair the appetite for less nutritious articles, and in fact impair the power of the stomach to digest them. Hence the propriety of feeding such articles in the form of meal mixed with cut hay or straw. For a similar reason oats are the best grain for young stock, to be fed by itself. But they are also preferable when cut up straw and all, and fed in that way. Mark me, I am for feeding grain in any form to colts only in the winter, or when other nutritious food is not to be had, in necessary quantities to keep them in good growing order. For I have no doubt the reason why Mexican horses can travel a hundred miles a day, without injury, is owing to their simple diet and great exercise while raising, and even after they are raised. Colonel Fremont's far-famed breed of Cinnamon horses, full fed on Indian corn and blue grass, and raised as lazily as the big Kentucky Conestoga, would, in three or four generations, lose all their peculiar power to bear prolonged exertion.

The size of a horse which, in my estimation, best calculated to be profitable in this

country is, from fifteen to sixteen hands^s high, with slight fractions more or less, and weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds. These, I think, best suited to our means of feeding, and well adapted to our service. Where corn is cheaper and grass more abundant, there larger horses can be raised and kept up for less money than we can afford to do it, and therefore our farmers should leave that business for the inhabitants of the rich valleys of the West.

Another important item in profitable horse-raising to which I would invite the attention of our farmers, is similarity. Everybody knows that horses matched are worth from 25 to 50 per cent. more than single horses. Therefore let our people select a proper horse and continue to breed to him, keeping the mare colts for their own use until they have a sufficient number of mares to patronise another horse, and continue this system. In this way, in a few years, any required number of horses might be procured that would match, and their value consequently increased in an important degree.

The temper and docility of stallions is another important matter; for safety and kindness in working and saddle horses constitute a very large proportion of their value. Bad-tempered, vicious animals, are comparatively worthless. Other things being equal, I would always prefer to breed from a stallion well broke to harness, and well educated to all useful purposes.

Most respectfully, A. B. CROOK.

P. S. I omitted to say that colts should have salt at will, to improve digestion and prevent worms."

The Oregon Pea--Again.

We are requested by Hon. R. F. SIMPSON to publish the following statement regarding the culture of the Oregon Pea on the farm of the late Col. JOSEPH TAYLOR, which we do with pleasure, although we cannot see that it differs materially from our statement made from recollection on the same subject in our March number. It goes to show, however, the reason *why* the culture was abandoned—that it was not because it was thought on trial to be unworthy of cultivation, but that the Colonel was too much otherwise engaged to attend to it. We did not learn, nor did we state why its culture was abandoned, neither did we

desire to have it inferred from our statement that its culture was abandoned on account of its worthlessness. But we must confess we thought strange that its culture was not continued after hearing the high character given it by Col. T. on showing it to us when growing.

— APRIL 25, 1854.


Messrs. Editors: Mrs. TAYLOR, the relict of Col. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Anderson District, made the following statements to me to-day about the experiment made with the Oregon Pea:

"That between the years '45 and '48 her son-in-law, Mr. Poe, procured a few of this pea, and gave her about a table-spoonful, as she thinks. She tried to get her husband, Col. Taylor, to plant them, but he was so much engaged about his sawmill he would not do it, and said he knew they were no account. She then had them planted in a corner of the potato patch he had not potato seed to fill. They grew up three or four feet high, and in the fall she had something over a peck of seed gathered from them, and was so much pleased with the production that she ate none, and tried next spring again to get Col. Taylor to plant them, but could not get him to do so; and the spring afterwards, trying and failing again to get Col. Taylor to have them planted, she threw them out to the chickens. She believed then they were very valuable to make food for cattle."

R. F. SIMPSON.

Postage on the Farmer and Planter.

A subscriber requests us to state what the postage on the Farmer and Planter is, and says his Postmaster charges him *five cents* a number for it, which said Postmaster is certainly not well posted up in his business. That our subscribers may not be thus imposed upon in future, we shall publish the following statement monthly:

 *The postage on the Farmer and Planter is, anywhere in the State, three-fourths of a cent, and out of the State one cent and a half per quarter.*

Our Colored Advertising Covers.

Owing to a difficulty in procuring colored paper of a suitable size for our covers, as well as the high price of what we can procure, we are under the necessity occasionally of using white paper in its stead, but in doing so the advertising sheet is so attached that it may be taken off, if desired, by our subscribers who wish to have their volumes bound.

The number of pages are not reduced (but the reading matter is increased) by this arrangement of the advertising sheet.

Rules in Raising Poultry.

1st. All young chickens, ducks, and turkeys should be kept under cover out of the weather during rainy seasons.

2nd. Twice or thrice a week, pepper, shalots, shives or garlic should be mixed with their food.

3rd. A small lump of assafoetida should be placed in the pan in which their water is given them to drink.

4th. Whenever they manifest disease by the drooping of their wings or any outward signs of ill-health a little assafoetida broken into small lumps should be mixed with their food.

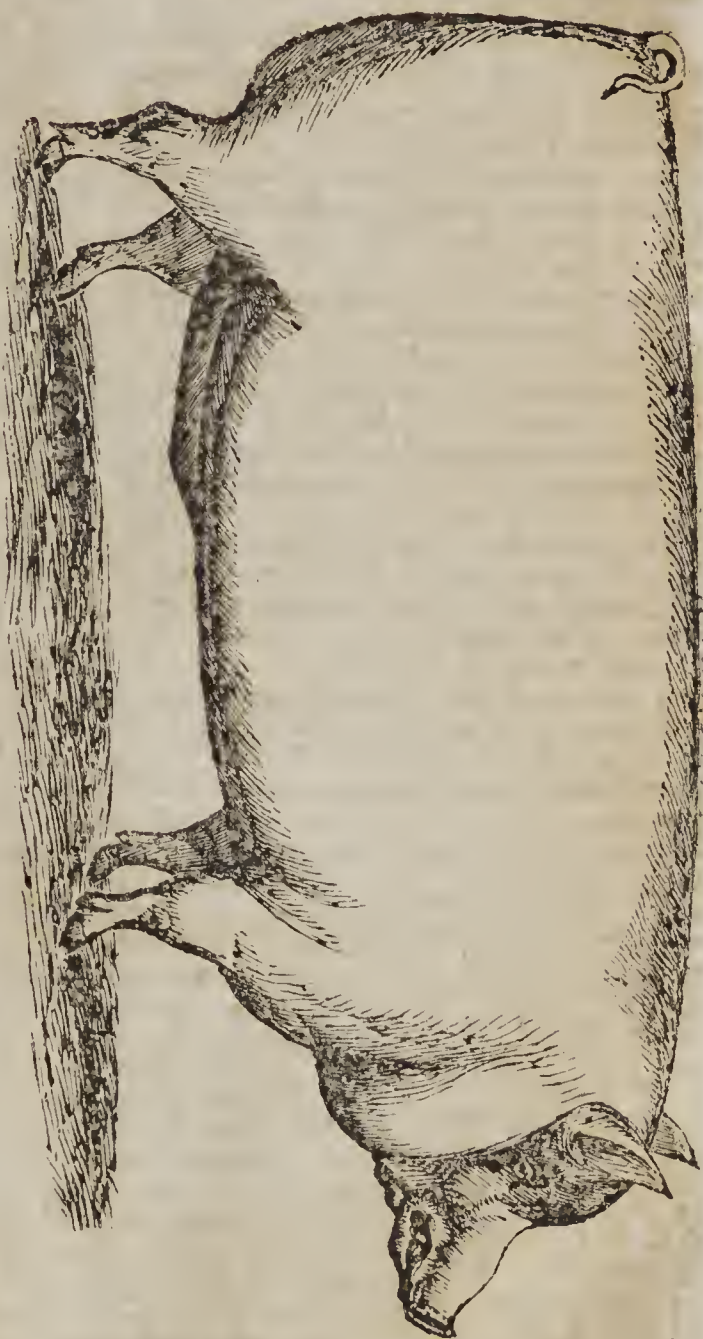
5th. Chickens which are kept from the dung hill while young seldom have the gapes; therefore it should be the object of those who have them to so confine their hens as to preclude their young from the range of barn or stable yards.

6th. Should any of the chickens have the gapes, mix up small portions of assafoetida, rhubarb and pepper in fresh butter, and give each chicken as much of the mixture as will lie upon one-half the bowl of a small tea-spoon.

7th. For the pip the following treatment is judicious; take off the indurated covering on the point of the tongue and give twice a day, for two or three days, a piece of garlic the size of a pea. If garlic cannot be obtained, onion, shalot or shives will answer; and if neither of these be convenient two grains of black pepper to be given in fresh butter will answer.

8th. For the snuffles the same remedies as for the gapes will be found highly curative, but in addition to them it will be necessary to melt a little assafoetida in fresh butter, and rub the chicken about the nostrils, taking care to clean them out.

9th. Grown up ducks are sometimes taken off rapidly by convulsions. In such cases four drops of rhubarb and four grains of cayenne pepper, mixed in fresh butter, should be administered. Last year we lost several by this disease, and this year the same symptoms manifested themselves among them; but we arrested the malady without losing a single duck, by a dose of the above medicine to such as were ill. One of the ducks was at the time paralysed, but was thus saved.



IMPROVED SUFFOLK HOG.

THE ABOVE IS A REPRESENTATION OF THE IMPROVED SUFFOLK HOG.

This breed is one of the most highly esteemed and valuable in the world. Its origin, according to Youatt and Martin, is the old Suffolk crossed with the Berkshire and Chinese. Youatt says, "those arising from the Berkshire and Suffolks are not so well shaped as those arising from the Chinese and Suffolks, being coarser, longer-legged, and more prominent about the hips." He concludes: "On the whole, there are few better breeds in the Kingdom than the Improved Suffolk." He states that the greater part of the pigs at Prince Albert's farm, near Windsor, are of this breed. Martin says, "This breed stands first," and he describes the animals as "rather small, but compact, short legged, and small headed; the body is round, and they fatten readily. Rham, in his "Dictionary of the Farm," says, "Suffolk pigs are, perhaps, on the whole, the most popular breed in England."

The Suffolks, as before stated, are not large hogs, but attain maturity at an early age, and may be always in condition to kill from the time they are a month old. They readily weigh from 200 to 300 pounds at six to ten months old, and a proportionate weight at twelve months. The pork is so much esteemed, that it generally commands from a cent to two cents a pound, extra, in Boston Market. [See advertisement.]

Mountain Region of South Carolina.

Professor Tuomey, at the conclusion of his very able report on the Geological Survey of the State, gives the following interesting description of the beauties of its mountain scenery :

"There are few places where persons in search of health or pleasure, could spend a month or two more pleasantly than among the mountains of the State. They commit a great mistake who imagine that, by skipping to the top of the Table Rock, with the aid of Mr. Sotherland's steps, and from thence run across to Caesar's Head, they have exhausted the beauties of this region.

Let them commence at the Limestone Springs, where a day or two may be pleasantly spent in visiting Gilkey's Mountain, from the top of which there is a fine view, and in examining the Iron Works. Some of the islands in the river, and proceeding up the mountain on the York side, till they reach its peak, just over the North Carolina line, where, looking from the rugged top of that fearful escapement, a scene will present itself, not readily to be forgotten. Returning by way of the battle ground, a simple stone will be found, recording the names and marking the resting places of the brave who fell on the side of Liberty. From this, Broad River must be re-crossed, to the Cowpens, where relics of the strife of that field may yet be picked up. At, and near the furnace, there are many picturesque spots, as well as a Chalybeate spring. Proceeding westward till Hog-back, Glassy, and some of the peaks of the Saluda Mountains are seen lifting their sublime forms above the horizon, in the gray distance, no better guides will be wanted till the base of Glassy is reached. Taking an obscure path from the road, if the tourists have sure-footed horses, they may ride to the top; if not, it must be accomplished on foot. This should be early in the morning, for many a temptation to linger will be presented, in the shady dells and other beautiful spots on the way upwards. Many a sparkling, playful little stream will beckon them from their path, to witness its daring leap, as it starts on its downward journey to its great home, the ocean. From the top of the mountain the view is beautiful. The distance to Hodges' is but short; and here a week or a

fortnight must be spent. The falls of the Saluda, three or four hundred feet in height, are almost in sight, and scarcely a rivalet that meanders among the Rododendrons that does not present a little picture of its own, well worth the finding. After they have examined this place to the right and left, if they do not heartily pity those who pass, with railroad speed, through this wonderful gap, I am greatly mistaken.

Our rambler's will next ascend to Poinsett's Spring, where I am sure they will admire the good taste and simple beauty of that fountain, and if they have walked up, they will bless the man that was mindful of the way-worn traveller. Mr. Barton, at the toll gate, will conduct them to the top of Walnut Mountain. Of the scene that presents itself here, I can only say that if after beholding it, they do not return more humble and better men, they need proceed no farther.

After spending a few days here, the base of the Saluda Mountains must be circled, to the south prong of Saluda, where at an old mill, close to the mountain side, they will be repaid for the journey across, by the sight of a waterfall of great beauty, brought out against the dark shadows of the hemlocks that overhang the banks. The journey, between this and Caesar's Head, is not wanting in interest and beautiful views.— From the top of the Head, every one knows how magnificent is the scene, but it is at sunset when Table Rock stands out against its glorious back ground of mountains, that it is most impressive.

The distance to Table Rock is but a few hours ride. On the way, our travellers may amuse themselves with reflections on the stupendous force that served at this point the mountain, leaving Caesar's Head and Table Rock, fit monuments to attest the event.

At Table Rock, they will be in the hands of the veteran guide, Mr. Sotherland, with whom I will leave them, with the assurance, that however high conceptions they may have formed of this noble rock, they will not be disappointed. From the rock to Mr. Barton's hospitable abode, is but a short distance, and from this point the wild scenery of the Estatoe Mountains must be visited. After this, they will receive a hearty welcome from the Kenne's who will conduct them to the celebrated Jocassa valley. They will see here, on the tops of the mountains,

forming vast walls, an extension of the stratum seen at Table Rock. The White-water meeting with this in its course, and tired of the slow process of cutting a channel through it, fairly clears it at a bound, forming one of the finest water falls of the South. Tomassie, and the quiet scenery of Pickens may close the ramble, as they turn their faces homeward, their minds, I trust, filled with pleasant remembrances of this most beautiful region."

How many Pounds of Pork will a bushel of Corn make?

This seems to be "*the grand question*" now, and it is one of some importance to the farmer. We quoted not long since, that a bushel of corn would make 15 pounds of pork, and we have no doubt that by having the right kind of a place and the corn fed to him in the right way, and every circumstance attending the operation favorable, it would make that amount.

We all know, however, that we cannot always have everything just in the right condition, and hence the results of all our experiments in regard to it must be only approximations.

We find in the last number of the Ohio Cultivator an extract from the forthcoming Ohio Agricultural report for 1852, a statement of calculations of C. C. Sans, of Highland county, in that State, based upon experiments designed to answer the above question. We publish an extract from the Cultivator.

An experiment by S. B. Andrew gives 1050 lbs. of gross increase from 100 bushels of corn. One hundred and thirty hogs were weighed and put up in a pen. They were fed for 100 days as much corn as they would eat. The average consumption was 100 bushels every six days. The average gross increase per hog for the 100 days was 175 lbs., or at the rate of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs per day.—According to this, a bushel of corn will produce 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Throwing off 1-5 to corn at the net weight, gives 8 2-5 lbs. of pork as the product of one bushel of corn. If 8 2-5 lbs. of pork are made by one bushel or 55 lbs. of corn, 1 lb. of pork is the product of 6 2-8 lbs. of corn.

From an experiment made by Samuel Linn of this county, with 55 hogs, as reported in the Patent Office Report for the

year 1849, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of corn produced one lb. of pork.

From an experiment of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, reported in the Patent Office Report for the year 1847, it appears that 3 4-5 lbs. of cooked meal made one lb. of pork.—This experiment was on a small scale.

Assuming that it requires 6 2-3 lbs. of corn to make one lb. of pork, the cost of production will be seen from the following table. The labor of feeding and taking care of the hogs is not included in the estimate.

When corn costs 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel, pork costs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound; at 17c. per bushel, 2c. per lb.; at 25c. per bushel, 3c. per lb.; at 33c. per bushel, 4c. per lb.; at 50c. per bushel, 5c. per lb.

The following table shows what the farmer realizes for his corn, when sold in the form of pork.

When pork sells for 3c. per lb. it makes the price of corn 25c. a bushel, at 4c. per lb. 33c. a bushel; at 6c. per lb. 50c. a bushel.
[Maine Farmer.]

Kentucky Blue Grass.

A "Subscriber" writing to the Country Gentleman, under date of "Mount Ida, Ky. Jan. 10. says:

In the last number of the Country Gentleman, I notice that a subscriber wishes to know if Kentucky blue grass would do well on lands that are permitted to remain five or six years in pasture, and then ploughed two years, and then laid down again to pasture. I am a Kentucky farmer of but very little experience, yet I know this would not answer at all. It takes blue grass three or four years to become well set, and then it would scarcely do to graze it down, especially in warm weather, or in loose wet soil, as it is too easily pulled up until it is well rooted. In six years it would make the best pasture, and just then the farmer would wish to cultivate his land two years, and would lose his labor and have the same to go through in order to re-seed his land.—Our farmers seldom sow blue grass on open land, unless they wish their fields to lay in grass ten or twelve years, their best blue grass being in woods pasture. We find nothing equal to Timothy or Red Clover, mixed half and half; it takes less time to set and is of more advantage to the ground than any other grass crop.

TO CLEAN COMBS AND BRUSHES.—We have often wandered at the obviousness of simple receipts, which have ever after their discovery saved much trouble and annoyance but which we never should have thought of but for the kindness of some good natured friend with a treasury of these bits of household law. For instance, the all important item of combs and brushes, on which so much of the neatness of a lady's toilet depends. Our correspondent "Mrs. L. G." is wrong in saying—"For, you know, after one has given one's hair a thorough cleansing, the brushes need it as badly."—She should, as an invariable rule, attend to this matter *first*; for in any other case, the "more she uses them the more she may." It is a disagreeable task, we know, with the splattering of soap and water; but we can give her a more simple rule; to enough tepid water to cover the bristles, not the top of the brush, add a few drops of spirits of hartshorn, an ounce of which may be had for sixpence at any apothecary's. Dip the Brush several times, shaking out the water carefully, and the mixture will act like magic, leaving it clear and pure, needing only to be dried by a towel. No rubbing is needed. Combs may be done in the same way without injury.

SAW-DUST FOR ORCHARDS.—A year last fall I hauled a load of old rotten saw-dust and threw it around my young apple trees. My neighbor over the way is one of those characters who plods on in the same old track that his father and grandfather did, believing that they knew all, and more too. My neighbor said if I put saw-dust around my trees I would surely kill them. He said he put manure around some of his trees, and killed them. I told him I would risk it "any how."

I put fresh stable manure around one row and saw-dust around the next; around another row I put leached ashes; and the rest of the remainder of the orchard I manured with well rotted barn-yard manure, and in the Spring spread it and well planted the ground with corn and potatoes. The result was many trees grew very luxuriantly, but the trees where the saw-dust was grew the best, the bark being smoother and the trees had a healthier appearance. I will also state, that part of the orchard planted to potatoes grew greatly better than that part planted in corn. The soil was clay loam.

How to Mend a Chain Pump.

Chain pumps are very much in use at present. They are very good pumps, especially in wells that are not protected much from the frost, as they seldom get frozen so as to prevent their operating unless the water in the well itself freezes.— Sometimes, however, the chain breaks or parts, and then it has been thought necessary to take up the whole pump in order to mend and replace it. A friend told us the other day, a method which he has adopted in such cases with perfect success. The chain with its plugs, you know is an endless one, going over a pulley at the top, down outside the pump into the water in the well; then over a pulley under the water at the lower end of the pump tube, thence up the tube. Now if the chain parts, it is difficult getting one end over the lower pulley and up to the other side unless you take up the pump to do it.

Take a strong string of sufficient length to reach from the bottom of the lower pulley to the surface of the water in the well; tie a cork to one end of it, and tie the other end to the chain. Then winding the string round the cork, put it into the tube, and let the chain follow it down. As soon as it gets down under the pulley, the cork will rise to the top of the water in the well, from which it may be hooked up. The chain will be hauled up with the string, and the two ends may then be fastened together in the usual way.—*Maine Farmer.*

CAUSES OF EFFEMINACY.—Carl Benson in a recent article in the Home Journal sums up the causes which have tended to make both sexes of the highest classes in civilized countries so effeminate, as follows:—

The effeminaey of both sexes in civilized countries—an effeminacy which among other undesirable consequences, certainly has that of making man prematurely old—seems to consist chiefly in three things.

1st. *Indolence*, both of mind and body, but especially bodily indolence.

2d. A fear of exposure to bad weather, and a general preference of in-door life and amusements to out-of-door life and amusements.

3d. An unnatural system of hours; turning night into day, and sleeping in the daytime.

HOMELY TRUTHS FOR WIVES.—Although your husband may neglect to give you a good dress, do not seek to revenge by giving him a good dressing. Do not hesitate between the choice of an expensive mantle and your husband's affections; the former may be dear to your back, but the latter should be dearer to your bosom. Should your husband bring a friend home to partake the remains of yesterday's beef, do not be churlish, but let a warm smile season the cold repast. Prefer country rambles to town lounges; the colors of the rose are brighter than the hues of silks, and the dewdrops outshine the jewelers' gems.—Never deny your husband the pleasure of smoking; the cigar by the fire-side is the domestic emblem of peace. Be careful in brewing 'the cup which cheers, but not inebriates;' strong tea is better than weak argument. The hand which was pledged at the altar is not disgraced in sewing on a button; and, remember—as you sew, so shall you reap.

WHAT A COUNTRY.—The number of square miles in the United States is estimated at 2,891,153, and the population at 23,191,787. The most thickly settled State is Massachusetts, where the inhabitants average 137 to the square mile, and the most thinly settled, Oregon, which only averages 25. If the entire country was only as thickly populated as the State of Massachusetts, its inhabitants would number 396,087,961! And yet the old bay State is not so thickly settled, only containing about 1,000,000 of the people. Won't it be a great country, when it gets settled, well fenced, and boarded over.

This calculation was made, too, before the Gadsden treaty, which, if ratified will greatly extend the area.

[Advertiser and Gazette,

HOW TO RAISE TURKIES.—As our female readers are all, no doubt, anxious to learn how to raise turkeys, we will give them a very simple plan, which has been tried by several very intelligent ladies of our District, and the plan succeeded to their entire satisfaction. Mix a small portion of Sulphur with their food and give it to them regularly. As we understand the process, you can feed them with anything you please during the day, but be sure and administer the *sulphurated* food regularly once a day,

viz: in the evening. Try it. We have great faith in this process, as it has been successfully tried by ladies who are remarkable for their prudence, economy, and general domestic management.

A NEW METAL.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statement:

A very remarkable discovery was announced to the Academy of Sciences, by M. Dumas, at its last sitting. He stated that M. Saint Clair Deville had succeeded in obtaining from clay a metal as white and brilliant as silver, as malleable as gold, and as light as brass. It is fusible at a moderate temperature. Air and damp do not affect this metal which is called *aluminum*; it retains its brilliancy, and is not affected by nitric, or sulphuric acid, either strong or diluted, if the temperature be not raised.—It is only dissolved by very hot chlorhydric acid. Several specimens of this metal were exhibited to the Academy, and on the proposition of Baron Thenard, it was voted unanimously that a sufficient sum should be placed at the disposal of M. Saint Clair Deville to enable him to make experiments on a large scale.

A VALUABLE OINTMENT.—Wishing to benefit mankind, and having it in my power to do so, I would say that I have a recipe for making an ointment that has been thoroughly tried and found good for sprains, bruises, swellings, burns, cuts, &c. &c.; and wishing to have it generally known, I hand you for publication the following recipe.

Take srtamonium, (Jimson leaves,) pound them well, put them into an iron kettle adding lard enough to cover them; let them simmer over a slow fire till the leaves will crisp; then strain it through a cloth and let it cool.

I used this ointment on a colt that had been lame for six months with a sprained knee, after trying various medicines without receiving any benefit and this cured her within a week, she not having been lame since altho' it is now more than eighteen months since the application was made.

[Maine Farmer.

To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a life time. They sell, in Cashmere itself, for five thousand dollars.

The Crops.

The Laurensville Herald of the 26th of May says: From what we can learn from our farmers and planters, the crops of this District bid fair to be abundant. The late rains, however, have given the weeds some advantage, as the ground is too wet in many places to allow of plowing. Wheat looks fine wherever sown on land of sufficient strength to produce it at all. We have heard many farmers say that it promises to be the finest wheat crop grown in this District for many years. Oats look remarkably well, and great hopes are now entertained that a full crop will be made. Corn is doing well, and if nothing intervenes, our farmers will harvest an abundant yield.—The weather has been most propitious for gardens, and we are cheered with the prospect of abundance from this great source of domestic comforts and economy.

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, who has been traveling up the Mississippi river and across to Pennsylvania, under date of May 10, says:

On the whole line of my route in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the white wheat was up and looking extremely well.

On my return, two weeks later, I found the wheat, notwithstanding the two snow storms which had fallen in the meantime and the severe weather which had accompanied them, wonderfully improved and looking vigorous and prosperous. So far as I could learn from the best inquiries I was able to make, the prospect of an abundant wheat crop throughout the North is excellent. It is only an occasional locality where, from local causes, the wheat has been injured and its appearance is sickly.

The Ohio State Journal, commenting upon the unfavorable reports as to the wheat crop in that State, says: "We assure the timid that we never saw the wheat prospect more promising at this season of the year. There will be plenty of grain raised in Ohio this season to supply the inhabitants of four such States; so there is no danger of starvation. As to the present high prices, the causes assigned are sheerest humbug. The true explanation unquestionably is, that the present stock of provisions has been brought up on speculation, and the

market now controlled by Eastern "operators." Those who hold on until after the coming harvest, will probably be done for—and so mote it be. We have no sympathy to such as burn their fingers in gambling upon "the staff of life."

Vermin on Domestic Fowls.

At all seasons of the year, but more particularly during the period of incubation, hens and other domestic fowls are liable to be infested with vermin. This may be prevented by sprinkling the nests and fowls with a decoction of tobacco, prepared in the following manner:

"On a handful of common leaf tobacco, pour a sufficient quantity of scalding water. With eight pints of this, mix one table spoonful of spirits turpentine, and double the quantity of gunpowder. By thoroughly wetting the feathers of the fowl, and the nests, the parasites will be almost immediately destroyed. It is also an excellent plan to have constantly in the hen house a quantity of unleached house ashes, and lime that has previously been well slacked and dried. The fowls will burrow in, and cover themselves with this, and thus secure immunity from the attack of those vermin (lice,) by which they are most commonly destroyed.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

What we drink; Tea and Coffee.

A correct knowledge of the beneficial, or deleterious effects of any kind of meat or drink can only be obtained by experience. The food of man is exceedingly diversified, and so is his drink. No person can set up his standard of meats and drinks, as the best one for all others. The food and drink most suitable for people living in a certain locality, may be totally unsuited to people living in a different one—and besides, it is impossible for a person living in the arctic regions to obtain the same food as one residing in the tropics.—The Esquimaux cannot raise wheat nor the Laplander maize, or rice; they must therefore use just such food as their own climates can produce. Some assert that water alone is the natural drink of man; this may be true, but how can we be satisfied of its correctness? It may just as truly be said, that all grains, vegetables, fruits, and flesh, should be used without being cooked—in their natural state—as to assert that water

alone is the natural beverage of man. Human beings are not guided by instinct, but reason and experience, and this is the reason why civilized men neither eat nor drink like the brute creation. All nations and people, above the very lowest stages of barbarians use some kind of beverage, as a necessary concomitant of life—just as much as their solid food. We find that many nations have used different beverages at different periods of their history; this is manifested in a most extraordinary manner by the general use of tea and coffee at the present day, by European nations, and by ourselves—beverages with which our forefathers three centuries ago, were totally unacquainted. These beverages when first introduced into Europe were denounced from pulpit and press, as being temptations of the evil spirit, and yet for all this neither pen nor tongue were able to stay their use or progress. This is a serious question, for 37,669,312 lbs. of black and green teas, were used in the United States in 1853, and no less, we are sure, than 225,000,000 lbs. of coffee, the latter averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. and the former $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. the value of which is \$33,250,991. Taking our population to be 27,990,000—not far from the mark now—and allowing for infants, children and those who do not use such beverages, it is a fair estimate, to assume, that the amount of tea and coffee were consumed by one third of our population, which would amount to 25 lbs. of coffee, and nearly five pounds of tea for each, but even allowing that one half of our population indulge in the use of these beverages, it amounts to 15 lbs. of tea and coffee per annum, for each—an enormous quantity.

If these beverages are injurious to health, it follows that we exhibit the very essence of foolishness by paying \$33,250,991 per annum for them in their raw state; certainly this cannot be very creditable to our boasted civilization.

The prevailing opinion of scientific men at the present day is not unfavorable to their use; Knapp asserts that tea and coffee, as beverages, are more than mere habits, and Liebig is friendly to their use, asserting that tea contains the active constituents of mineral springs.

In some parts of the world the inhabitants—such as the nomadic tribes of Tartary, who are a stout and sturdy race—use tea both as a beverage and as solid food.

They use the leaves as we do dried apples, and the beverage as we use soups. A man and a nation may abuse a good beverage, and then blame the beverage for the evil results of their own imprudence. A change of food is beneficial to man, and so it may be with drink. A certain kind of food or drink may agree with a person's constitution for a number of years, and then it may cease (perhaps from some cause totally unexplainable) to be beneficial, or rather, he will find it conducive to his health to change it for some other. There are habits of a bad character, which are so transparent as to be seen at a glance, but it is not so with tea and coffee.

As this question has a very important bearing on the health and the purses of our people, it deserves more than common attention. Food, drink, clothing, houses and fuel, are the grand physical necessities and comforts of life. We could do very well without gold; it does not add a single essential comfort to life, but it is very different with any of our common foods or drinks. The richest man in this world merely gets his living; he cannot eat and drink more than the well-fed peasant—so far as the essentials of existence are concerned, there is no difference between them. Every question, then, of food or drink, is of incalculable importance; far more so to us than those which relate to Court dresses or Russian wars. This question—the use of tea and coffee—is one respecting which no person should feel indifferent. If such beverages are injurious, as some say they are, let us save our money and health by abandoning them forever—but first of all, let us have the conclusive proof, by accumulated evidence of their deleterious influence established.—*Scientific American*.

Editors' Table.

We are indebted to editors and proprietors for the following valuable works:

The Farmer's Journal:

The second number, volume three is received, and with pleasure we place the Journal on our exchange list. We had seen many valuable extracts from this work, but have never had the pleasure of receiving it before. The Journal does much credit to the "Old North State." Edited by Dr. J. F. Tompkins. W. D. Crook & Co. pub-

fishers: Large octavo, 32pp., colored cover, at one dollar per annum.

The Practical Mechanic :

This is another much esteemed work, just received, and of which we will speak more fully in our next.

The Hydropathic Quarterly Review :

The May number of this valuable and highly interesting work is received from the Messrs. Fowlers & Wells, who will accept our acknowledgements for their continued polite attention.

The Southern Medical and Surgical Journal :

To some friend, probably Mr. McCafferty, the publisher and proprietor, we are under obligations for the January and April numbers of this deservedly popular work, which should be in the hands of every young physician, and a good many old ones, of the South. It is edited by L. A. Dugas, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Georgia, and judging from the numbers before us, has a corps of talented contributors. Send on your names, with *three dollars*, at once, young M. D.'s to James McCafferty, M. D., Augusta, Georgia: 64 pp., monthly.

Payments Received.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Hon. J. M. Scudder, Hightower, Ga., (vols. 5, 6.)		2
M. T. Chaplin, Beaufort, S. C.		1
St. Helena Ag'l Society, " "		1
Dr. N. Meriwether, Woodlawn, " (vols. 4, 5.)		2
D. R. Roach, Seven Islands, Ga.		2
Joel Springs, Wetumka, Ala.		1
T. F. McDow, Liberty Hill, S. C.		3
R. A. Cates, (cl) Glenns Spring "		1
L. E. Jeter, Fish Dam "		1
Lethe Farm School, Bordeaux, "		1
Mrs. Charlotte Reid, Lebanon, "		1
Edward Parker, " "		2
Rev. J. F. Gibert, " "		1
Geo. R. Cherry, Pendleton, "		1
J. E. Foster, Calhouns Mills, "		4
D. J. Wardlaw, Harrisburg, "		1
D. T. Brunson, Privateer, "		1
W. H. Sinkler, Vances Ferry, "		4
Wm. Sinkler, " "		4
Charles Sinkler, " "		2
Mrs. L. Jones, Saltcatcher Bridge, S. C.,		1
A. B. Springs, Fort Mills, "		4
D. J. Wardlaw, Harrisburg, "		1
Henry Rickenbacker, Orangeburg c. h. S. C.,		1
Dr. J. W. Earle, Equality, S. C.,		1
Dr. H. H. Bruce, Townville, "		1
H. H. Gooch, Lancaster C. H. "		1
J. T. McDow, " " "		1

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	AMOUNT.
C. H. Millhouse, Blackville, S. C.		1
Stephen Jones, Singletaryville, "		1
W. G. Scurry, " "		1
R. E. Guthrie, Guthriesville, "		1
James Bell, Darlington C. H., "		1
R. J. McFadden, Singletaryville, "		1
H. E. McFadden, Johnsonville, "		1
R. D. Wilson, " "		1
John M'Lemore, Buckhead " "		1
Rev. S. Bouknight, Leesville, "		1
H. L. Lowman, " "		1
Rev. T. L. McBryde, Pendleton, "		1
Gen. J. P. Graves, Willington, "		3
D. Hule, 4 Mile Branch, " "		1
A. G. Turner, Sleepy Creek, " "		1
Rob't. Turner, Phenix, " (vol. 5)		1
L. J. Waddill, Sterling Grove, "		1
M. Lawson, Columbia, "		1
E. T. Stackhouse, Little Rock, "		10
N. C. Carmichael, " "		
Dr. A. W. Bethea, " "		
D. W. Bethea, " "		
D. Campbell, " "		
A. S. Buir, " "		1
M. C. Stackhouse, " "		
R. A. Griffin, 96 Station, "		1
Col. John McFall, Anderson c. h., "		1

[More crowded out—shall appear next month.]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Duration and Natural Decay of Plants.....	129
Plaster of Paris.....	131
Review of the April Number.....	132
United States Agricultural Society.....	134
Subsoil Plows—Pendleton Plowing Match.....	136
The Oregon Pea.....	140
Overseeing.....	141
Southern Agricultural Writers.....	142
Botany for the Farmer.....	143
The Oregon Pea.....	143
Proceedings of the Greenville Ag'l Society.....	144
The Oregon Pea—Again.....	145
Postage on the Farmer and Planter.....	146
Our Colored Advertising Covers.....	146
Rules in Raising Poultry.....	146
The Improved Suffolk Hog (Illustrated).....	147
Mountain Region of South Carolina.....	148
How much Pork will a Bushel of Corn make.....	149
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	149
To Clean Combs and Brushes.....	150
Saw-dust for Orchards.....	150
Causes of Effeminacy.....	150
How to mend a Chain Pump.....	150
Homely Truths for Wives.....	151
What a Country.....	151
How to raise Turkeys.....	151
A Valuable Ointment.....	151
The Crops.....	152
Vermin on Domestic Fowls.....	152
What we Eat: Tea and Coffee.....	152
Editors' Table.....	153

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It is confidently believed that the tickets will be disposed of by the first of July, when the distribution of Gifts will be entrusted to a Committee appointed by the Ticket-holders.

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REFERENCES, in regard to the property.

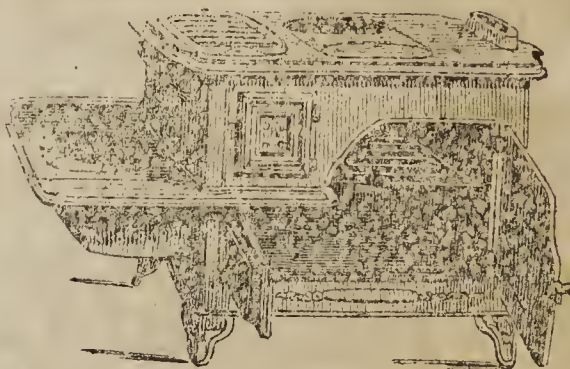
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G. H. P. FLAGG,
Boston, Mass.

Boston, April 3, 1854. [4-r]

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MISS ELIZA PRATT, Assistant in Music and English.

N. B.—The corps is not yet complete.

The above institution, located at Glenn Springs in Spartanburg District, S. C., will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first of February next. In converting this establishment into a school for the reception of young ladies, the buildings have been thoroughly repaired and fitted up; and in furnishing them anew no pains have been spared to make it, in every respect, such a home as parents would desire for their daughters. Particular attention has been bestowed upon the musical instruments, and with a large and efficient corps of teachers, and a thorough course of study, it affords every advantage to be enjoyed in any similar institution.

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THIS Illustrated Comic Weekly is published in New York every Saturday, has now commenced the third year of its prosperous existence. It has reached a larger circulation than any attempt of the kind ever started in America. It is filled with Cuts and Caricature Likenesses of persons and things, and these alone are worth the subscription price, which is only 1 dollar a year, for which 52 numbers are mailed to any part of the United States.

The new volume commenced with the "Reminiscences of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," and will be continued in the Pick until finished, which will it take nearly a year to accomplish.

When the "Reminiscences" are completed they will be reprinted and published in book-form, and a copy will be sent, free of charge or postage, to every subscriber to the Pick whose name shall be on our mail-books.

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Club of 27 copies.	20	Club of 75 copies.	50
Club of 150 copies, \$100.			

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The Pick now circulates weekly 30,000. We are anxious to increase this number to 50,000 inside of six months, and to 100,000 before our next Anniversary in February, 1855. To secure such a result, we offer the best Weekly Illustrated Caricature newspaper that has yet appeared, but in addition we offer to each reader of this notice in two

ry village and town in the United States or Canada, the following liberal additional inducements to aid us in increasing the circulation of the Pick.

On the 22nd of February, 1855, three disinterested newspaper publishers in this city will select from our mail books, those subscribers during the year that will have then closed, the person having sent us the largest number of subscribers from any village or town at the club rates, shall be entitled to the sum, in gold of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the second highest to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; and the third highest to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the fourth highest to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; the fifth highest to FIFTY DOLLARS, and the sixth highest to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, being a total of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in premiums. The money will be paid in Gold to the successful parties, within ten days after the decision shall have been made by the Committee.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year.

Specimen numbers of the Pick will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants, and from one to twenty copies gratis to agents for canvassing purposes.

All money sent by mail will be considered at my risk, if the postage is pre-paid.

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JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,

Editor and Proprietor of the Pick,

No. 26 Ann st. New York.

N. B.—The Pick will be sent in Exchange one year, to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus including this notice.

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A FARM between Anderson Court House and Pendleton Village, (9 miles from the former and 5 from the latter,) lying on the Milwee creek, about a mile from the Sandy Spring Camp Ground, the property of the estate of Thomas Boone, deceased, and now in my possession. This Farm contains 310 acres of good land, more or less, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder in timber. A stream runs through it, (the Milwee,) affording a good water power for milling purposes. There is also a new and very commodious two-

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Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one, two and three years. Possession given the first of November.

JOHN G. BOONE.

August 1.

8-11

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH.

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1st. It will cut more food with the same amount of labor than any other.

2d. It combines the advantages of cutting not only one but all of the various feeds such as shucks, corn stalks, fodder, oats &c., equally well.

Lastly, it is more simple, durable, and much cheaper than any other. The Knives used can be made by the commonest Blacksmith. It is pronounced by all mechanics who have seen it to be the best of its kind yet invented.

Prices ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars address the subscriber.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Patentes.

Taylorsville Alex. Co. N. C.

Feb. 14th 1854.

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For further information apply to the Editor of the Farmer & Planter.

I. G. GAMBRELL.

Feb. 15th 1854.

2-11

THOS. H. MARCH

J. A. BLACK, JR.

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HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

Corington, Ga., April, 1853. 4-tf

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THE PLOWS THAT BEAT THE WORLD.



THE subscriber would call the attention of the agricultural community to several different sizes and models of John Rich's Patent Iron Beam PLOWS, amongst which may be found One and Two Horse Turning Plows, One and Two Horse Subsoil, Side-hill Plows, &c.

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3d. The shape of the mould-board is such that they are not as liable to clog on the mould-board, in adhesive and mucky soils, as other plows.

4th. The draft is from one quarter to a third lighter than any plow made, doing the same work.

5th. They are less liable to get out of repair, and cheaper and easier repaired when needed.

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Oct 1853—11

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DEALER in Cooking, Parlor, and Office Stoves; Grates, Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, Mott's Patent Agricultural Boilers; Plain and Japaned Tin Ware: Invites the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of the above articles, that will be sold at CHARLESTON PRICES.

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N. B.—I have the celebrated Cooking Stoves. Bucks Patent and "Challenge." If either of these Stoves, after a trial of thirty days, does not give full satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Columbia Jan. 1854.

1-tf

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SIGN OF THE BIG WHITE PITCHER, AND NEXT TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

HAVING an Agent in England at the Potteries, and every facility to transport our Ware, in any quantity, from England and France, direct to Charleston, and having always on hand a full and superior stock of goods in the line, persons needing any articles from this establishment can be assured that they need not look elsewhere.

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FINE TABLE CUTLERY;

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Trays, in sets or singly, Rich Vases and Candleabras, Looking Glasses; Oil, Lard, and Fluid Lamps; Factory, Gin, and Mill-house Lamps, English Tin Dish-Covers; Steak Dishes, Coffee Urns, &c.; with a superior stock of every thing in our line, at prices to suit every one.

Persons coming to Columbia, will be repaid a visit by an examination of our extensive stock, and we invite our friends, one and all, to do so.

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Importer of Earthenware, COLUMBIA, S. C.
[Jan., '54.]

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances on Consignments of Cotton and other Produce.

Nov. 1853.

[11-re]

MASONIC NOTICE.

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GEORGE SEABORN, W. M.

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CARDS, POSTERS,

&C. &C.

All work done with neatness and despatch.